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Jacksonville Republican | December 1880

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PUBLICAN.

Published every Saturday

W. GRANT.

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Advertising:

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TO DEATH.

Mathinks it were no pain to die

On such an eve, when such a sky

O'er canopies the west;

To gaze my fill on yon calm deep,

And like an infant fall asleep

On earth, my mother's breast.

There's peace and welcome in yon sea

Of endless blue tranquility;

The clouds are living things;

I trace their veins of liquid gold,

I see them solemnly unfold

Their soft and fleecy wings.

These be the angels that convey

Us weary children of a day,

Life's tedious nothingness—

To vex the genius of repose,

On Death's majestic shore.

No darkness there divides the way

With startling dawn and dazzling day;

But gloriously serene

Are the interminable plains;

One fixed, eternal sunset reigns

O'er the wide, silent scene.

I cannot doff all human fear;

I know thy greeting is serene

To this poor shell of clay;

Yet come, O Death! thy freezing kiss

Emancipates! thy rest is bliss!

I would I were away.

HEART SHADOWS.

In a richly-furnished parlor, its crimson

curtains closely drawn to shut out the

piercing winter night, before a glowing fire,

sat Maurice Greenwood, merchant. Some-

what more than fifty years had written their

record of his life; but his hair was thickly

sprinkled with gray, and his face, with its

deep-set eyes and compressed mouth,

seemed like that of one much older.

That face was one where will was

graven on every feature, as with a pen of iron

and diamond-point. But some regret, some

lasting shade there was, about brow, and

eyes, and mouth, and Maurice Greenwood

was not happy.

Wealth he had, and every outward

means of happiness, save dear freedom, by his

residence, and tones of home affection.

These he had not; in his palace-like home

he lived alone.

Alas, there was a shadow on Maurice

Greenwood's heart and heart; one, too, of his

own making.

His wife slept beneath the green shades

of the cemetery; and his only daughter, his

beautiful, gentle, true-hearted Annie, was

no longer at his side. She had kept her

faith with the lover who lacked only gold;

and for this he had banished her from his

home, and tried to banish her image from his

thoughts. But that he could not do.

He knew that Annie was; whether,

even she were living or not.

Time passed on, and he became accus-

tomed to his lonely life; yet the regret he

could not banish, embittered every quiet

hour.

At times, when, as now, he sat alone by

his deserted fireside, the thought of his

daughter grew so vivid that she seemed to

stand beside him. The white brow, the

radiant wave of golden brown, were

the same; but the blue eyes were

reproachful look, gazed steadily into his

own.

Once or twice the illusion had been so

strong that involuntarily he stretched his

arms toward her and called her name, and

his housekeeper, perhaps coming in with

his tea-tray, had found him nearly fainting

or, as he always answered, "tired."

"I do declare," she said to an intimate

friend, "if he would get his daughter home,

with her husband, and treat her like a

father, how happy the man might be!

Likely enough, they're little children that

would make the old man's life any other

than his more like a tomb than anything else.

But, dear me, there's no knowing whether

she's alive; wonder if he knows never can

ask him; it won't do to mention her name;

just set him against her still more, if that

could be; but I wish I knew! To think I

cradled her on my breast, same as I did

him before her, and I never thought to see

my boy like this; just making himself

wretched for the sake of worrying his own

flesh and blood."

"Ten years to-day, since Miriam left

me," said Maurice Greenwood to himself.

It was a mild, sunny spring morning,

and opening lead-buds and a scent of gar-

den violets, even in the busy city, brought

glad tidings of that which should be. A

sudden impulse came over him to visit

Miriam's grave, and he resolved to ride

out to the cemetery that afternoon.

It was a lovely, shaded spot near the

river, and the early flowers were beginning

to bloom.

Maurice Greenwood stood there alone in

the still glow of twilight, that wrapped the

"quiet of the silent" as in God's great peace;

SUN SPOTS.

Once in about eleven years, the sun

completes a spot-cycle. Its commencement

is marked by a period of great solar activ-

ity, when spots for two or three years are

numerous and large upon its large surface.

These gradually disappear, and the sun

remains more or less quiescent during the

remainder of the time. A new spot-cycle

is now in full action. Portions of the

huge blazing surface of the sun are dotted

with spots. They throng the solar ter-

ritories, appearing in rows, or groups, or

more frequently the large spots are sur-

rounded by families of small ones. They

are of enormous dimensions. Some are so

large that our whole globe might be rolled

into the seeming cavern, and our largest

continents would not cover others, while

many are so small that they can be seen

only by telescopes of high power. Some of

these spots will continue for months, others

will quickly disappear, and others will

break into small ones, which new ones will

more than fill the deserted places, and give

variety to the ever-changing exhibition.

Sun spots, seen through the telescope, pre-

sent a very curious appearance. The central

part, or umbra, is black, the border, or

penumbra, is usually of a grayish tint;

and, surrounding the spots for thousands

of miles, the sun's surface seems to be

piled into ridges, dotted with groups of small

shining spots, called faculae, from a Latin

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 28, 1880.
 DEAR REPUBLICAN:—I notice both last letters in the Republican of Saturday last and I am glad that those hereafter to be written are not to reach you so late as to be ten days behind time. Please correct the proof carefully and not allow the types to make for me again such an error as occurred in letter No 2 of last week, in which I am made to say "the sole Legislature of the decade" instead of the decade.

The important work of the Legislature is progressing slowly, as should be the case and it is not probable that the Revenue bill, the Railroad bill, or the School bill will reach the point of passage before recess. They are measures of great importance to the people and should be carefully considered. The committees of the two Houses on Education are getting up a new school law, taking the present law as a basis. It will probably be a great improvement on the one we now have. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Committee and is giving the subject much attention. While on this subject, I will say that I introduced a bill in the Senate some days ago to establish a Normal school at Jacksonville and have hopes of passing it through the Senate. It is now before the Committee on Education and will doubtless be disposed of before this letter is printed. It provides an appropriation of three thousand dollars a year out of the general school fund of the State for its maintenance. The bill to increase the salary of Supreme Court Judges was defeated in the House some days ago by a majority of seven. It did not reach the Senate but I think it would have been defeated there if it had. The present Legislature will not increase salaries and the people may rest easy on this head.

There is a bill before the House to form a new Chancery Division to be called the Northern Chancery Division. As it is regarded as a physical impossibility for Chancellor Graham to attend to the vast scope of country now embraced in this (the Eastern) Division, the bill may pass. Calhoun will likely be included in it and the people will elect the new Chancellor.

Mr. Langdon, of Mobile, has introduced an important bill in the House to protect planters in the purchase of fertilizers. As I get the features of the bill from Mr. W. H. Chambers, who is here in advocacy of it, it provides a tax of 50 cents a ton on all guano sold in the State. At time of purchase the farmer is to have a sample of the guano and it is to be deposited with some one agreed upon by purchaser and seller. If it is found that the guano does not come up to representation, the sample can be sent to the Agricultural College at Auburn and there analyzed without expense to anybody and the truth or falsity of seller's representations ascertained. The tax goes to the Agricultural College, which is a State Institution.

Int resolution has passed both in the House and Senate to appoint a joint committee to investigate the conduct and treatment of Messrs. Luckie and Wilson and the committee. They are the authority to sit during recess and need for persons and papers and administer oaths. The whole matter will be thoroughly investigated and abuses exposed, if abuses be found to exist. There is a bill before the House to punish by severe fines and penalties any one who is found drunk in a public place, and such is the temper of the House on the temperance question, that I should not be surprised if it passed that branch of the Legislature. It would enormously increase the business of lawyers and grand juries would have to sit the year round. There is an inconsistency in the State's licensing men to present the temptation to drink, and then dealing so harshly with the unfortunate man who yields to the temptation set before him. The Senate, though equally as temperate as the House, is not so fanatical on this question and I think the measure would fail there, if it should get through the House.

The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting County officers from being interested in any contracts for the county or for hiring convicts. A bill also passed the Senate Saturday abolishing the requirement that Justices of the Peace and constables shall take out commissions at an expense of three dollars. Notaries Public are still required to take out commissions, and the reason for this is that they usually seek the appointment at the hands of the Governor, whereas Justices of the Peace often have to be drafted into service by the people.

The House has passed a bill suppressing the liquor traffic in Gresham county and a bill is now pending looking to the same end for Etowah county, though in the latter case a vote of the people on the subject is provided for.

As there seems to be a misapprehension on the minds of some about the effect of the woods burning bill for Calhoun, I will say that it only provides against firing the woods within three miles of the Woodcock, eagle grounds, and does not prohibit the owner from firing his own woods. It is a measure designed to protect vast property interests of some of our country, while it does not interfere with the rights or interests of any other. There is also, I learn, a misapprehension as to the effect of the Alexander liquor law. It does not propose to repeal the law now in force incorporating certain churches, except as to the town of Alexandria, and in this case it leaves to the people of the town the right to vote down under the local option law whenever they may see fit. There is much opposition to coming from the valley in the shape of petitions both to Mr. Hammond and myself. The bill is in the House and Mr. Hammond has presented to that body all the petitions that have been received both for and against it. I do not think it will ever reach the Senate, for so far the House has been killing all bills lowering the sale of whiskey as fast as it reaches them. The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of Ten Island Baptist church in the western part of the county has passed both Houses. The bill incorporating the town of Davisville has passed the Senate and is now in the House. I think it will pass there without difficulty. I have introduced in the Senate last week looking to the better care of our unfortunate and much to be pitied class of people who find their way to the poor house, and requiring the Commissioners court to fix a rate of board for them at no less than five nor more than ten dollars per month, and then further requires that the court select a man with reference

alone to his moral character, his kindness of heart and his ability to take care of the poor. It further provides that the court may raise the pitiful compensation of \$5.00 now allowed, if it think proper, to a sum that will enable the keeper to care for them decently. It further requires the keeper to give bonds to the Commissioners for the faithful discharge of his duties and requires the Commissioners to select one or more of its members, at each session who shall, as often as they choose, but not less than twice, visit the poor house, without fail, to see that the duties are being faithfully performed, and to report at the next meeting of the court. Inasmuch as the keeper will never know when these visits will be made upon him, he will, I think, have to keep things in good order all the time, under penalty of losing his place.

It is now determined that the Legislature will recess the 8th of December to the 1st of February. This is done in order to avoid an extra session, with attendant expense, which would otherwise be incurred under the requirements of the Constitution. It is thought that the new census will be passed upon by Congress before that time and the State restricted under it before the end of the session after recess.

I am getting more at home in the Senate—have learned to like the gentlemen who compose the body and understand the rules that govern it. I have introduced several measures which I hope will prove of benefit to a constituency whose interests I have wholly at heart.

The Senate passed to-day a bill to reduce the fees of Solicitors, and subsequently another bill to tax, in criminal cases, a sum amounting to the difference between the old fee bill and the one just passed, which shall compose a separate fund for the payment of witnesses in state cases. The object is to better pay state witnesses, or rather, to create a fund that will supply the need and which is almost worthless. The Solicitors' loss is the witnesses gain in this instance.

Mr. Editor,—It was with deep pleasure that we noticed in your correspondence from Montgomery the proposed bill of our noble representative, for improving the condition of our jail. It is philanthropic, it is humane—it is just. One who has never visited its gloomy vaults can form no conception of its character. We have seen them, and when enclosed between their massive walls, we were vividly reminded of the terrible Vegetian dungeons where the incandescent rays of the sun never fall, or the subterranean passages of the Bastille, where the water constantly trickled down upon the bodies of the miserable wretches, which royal hatred or jealousy had confined there. This is no invidious comparison or fancy picture. Our jail is a sad commentary upon the christian civilization of Calhoun. Down upon a cold, damp stone floor, without fire, without ventilation, where no glimmering ray of sunshine even when in midday splendor, ever penetrates, in an atmosphere impregnated with the deadliest miasma, lie crouching like beasts, men, human beings, awaiting to appeal to the juries of their country. We have known men of powerful constitution, vigorous, active, enter this second edition of the "Hole of Calcutta," and when released they were pale, wan, emaciated, physical wrecks, mere shadows of their former selves. We can substantiate that assertion by incontrovertible evidence. It is a clear proposition, indeed a legal action, that all men are considered innocent until proved guilty, and those charged with crime are merely confined to compel their attendance before a tribunal of justice, where an investigation can be had to show their guilt or innocence. But here the most dreadful punishment precedes conviction, and a sentence to the penitentiary is actually a relief. We have heard men who tried it say so. Once in my humble capacity I represented with all the plausibility and earnestness in my power, to a leading commissioner the condition of our jail, but it was wholly without effect. Examine the jails of our sister counties, and mark the wonderful difference. Take Gadsden for instance. They appreciate the fact that men are not convicts prior to trial. Those charged with crime are placed up stairs, with light, ventilation and every comfort consistent with circumstances. Others the same way. Yet grand old Calhoun, allows this fearful prison to continue in this condition, to frown down upon her as a monument of her inhumanity. We stand before our noble representative, Major Hammond, the Paul De Vincent of Calhoun, with hat in hand and in the name of humanity and civilization, thank him for his efforts in this direction.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.
 Garfield on the Mystic Figure.
 New York Post.
 Gen Garfield celebrated the eve of the anniversary of his birth day with the family and pupils of the Lake Erie female seminary, at Painesville, Ohio. On the walls of the chapel were the dates of his birth, marriage and election to the Presidency. Observing these, the General took a piece of paper and marked on it the date of his birth. Underneath he put down a 1 the date of his marriage, in such manner that the unit 1 was under the 1 of the 19. Under this he put the date of his election, so that the 2 was immediately under the left hand figure of the 19. Arranged in this way the figures look up 229, thus:
 Born November 19
 Married November 11
 Elected President November 2
 329

The first requisite of good and successful farming, is to prepare the ground well. Plow deep and pulverize thoroughly. To merely plow and depend on the season to do the rest for the crop, is unwise, the result of ignorance or laziness, both a crime in these enlightened days of civilization. Those who take good care to prepare the ground well for the reception of seeds, are the men who hardly ever fail to make money by farming.

A lady was asked why she always came so early to church. "Because," she said, "it is a part of my religion never to disturb the religion of others."

Important to Planters.

The following letter received by Mr. A. L. Morgan, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the First District of Alabama, is of importance to planters:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
 WASHINGTON, November 19, 1880.
 A. L. Morgan, Esq., Collector First District, Mobile, Alabama.
 Sir—I have received your letter of the 16th inst., in which you say that "the planters are in the practice of purchasing tobacco by the box or half box and advancing it to their tenants not only in the payment of wages, but to their renters. They also hire labor outside of their regular plantation hands and pay them in tobacco." You ask for instructions.

In reply I would say that a planter who makes such sales in our official tax as a dealer in tobacco. (Section 3344 Revised Statutes, 8th subdivision.) If he fails to take out the requisite special tax stamp prescribed by the law, he renders himself liable, not only to payment of the tax, but to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, under section 3242 Revised Statutes.

In the case of the United States vs. James Newbold, in the United States District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, April 21, 1879, as reported to this office by District Attorney Albertson, May 12, 1879, Judge Brooks held that where a planter sold tobacco to his hands or employees, with or without a profit, without paying special tax therefor, the selling was a violation of the law. Yours respectfully,
 H. C. ROGERS,
 Deputy Commissioner.

Our Advantage.

From the Manufacturer and Industrial Gazette, Springfield, Massachusetts.
 The following extract is made.
 "They (the South) have the advantage of cotton location, and when they have secured new and improved machinery save for the buyer, the buyer, the commission, and warehouse delivery and cartage, sampling, classing, pressing, marine risks, and freight and cartage in other towns which amount in all to some \$7.00 per bale. The Northern mills also lose from receiving cotton poorly ginned, containing a good deal of seed, which is computed at 10 per cent. The entire cotton crop of the South is estimated at 10,000,000 bales sent to Fall River, Mass., and a bale sent to Columbus, Ga., is \$8.00. This makes a tax of 18 per cent which Fall River pays in competition with Columbus. It is estimated that if the planter could manufacture their cotton near home they would save \$5,000,000 in transportation. In South Carolina and Georgia new mills are exempt from taxation for ten years, and this exemption is extending into other States. The water-power of the manufacturing sections of the South is very fine, and the hours of labor are longer in the course of the year, while the saving of heat and light is considerable. As yet the South manufactures principally coarser goods, yarns, ducks, unbleached muslins, sheetings, shirtings, osenburghs, jeans, etc., but the time is not distant when it will come to make prints, cambrics, laces and all the finer qualities of staple goods."
 The value of this is in the fact that it comes from the part of the country which is likely to suffer by the increase of cotton manufacturing at the South.

Manhood Affiliations.—The Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.
 Gen. Mahone has been in the city for a day or two. He positively declined to state his political affiliations, or say how he proposes to act, as between the two parties; but as he has been in conference with Collector Brady, of Virginia, A. M. Chapp, of the National Republican, and Geo. C. Gorham, all prominent Republicans, it is generally assumed that he will go with the Republicans.

Care for the Manure.

Hundreds of loads of very valuable manure, says the Poultry World, are annually wasted by not attending to saving the droppings from the fowls. The excrement from fowls is as valuable as the fanned guano, and should be carefully kept each year under cover, until it is wanted for use. To make it in the best possible condition to be applied, as well as handled, all ways have the floor of the poultry house sprinkled with dry earth. This serves to keep the house from unpleasant odors, absorbs the soft matter, and thus prevents rapid evaporation and makes the cleaning of the poultry house a much more pleasant task than it would otherwise be. Fine lime scattered over the droppings occasionally prevents them from throwing off unpleasant odors, which would be likely to impair the health of the fowls. Keep the manure in a dry place—in barrels, in the shed will do—until wanted for use, after it has been taken out of the hen house. When it is wanted for use, mix it with about its own weight of fine, dry soil, and apply as a top dressing for corn, peas, cabbage, onions, etc., or sow thinly in rows for other vegetables. Take care of the hen manure, for in it you have one of the most valuable plant fertilizers known, if it be judiciously applied.

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school exhibition. "The chief use of bread," answered an urban, apparently surprised at the simplicity of the inquiry, "is to spread butter and jam on it."
 Judge to an unprospering tramp "What are your means of living?" "An inventor," "Ah, indeed. And what have you invented?" "Nothing as yet, but I am on the lookout."

What They Say.

"The man who leaves a tinshop or a hardware store with a length of stovepipe under his arm knows exactly the quantity he has to run, and has probably braced himself for the emergency. The regular program is as follows:
 First man—"Hello! Had to come to it, have you?"
 Second man—"Don't swear if she don't fit."
 Third man—"Hit 'er with the axe?"
 Fourth man—"I've been there; and I have no advice to give you."
 Fifth man—"Hello! what's that? Ah! I said 'Bet you ten to five you get mad.'"
 Sixth man—"Hot hot hot! Well, I never! I always stand on the step ladder and hammer with a stick of wood."
 Seventh man—"This man makes a notion for the man with the stovepipe to halt. He asks him how he thinks Indiana will go, and what the chances seem to be in Ohio, and finally points to the stovepipe and asks:
 "Is that stovepipe?"
 "Yes."
 "Is it to put up the stove with?"
 "Yes."
 "Going to put up the stove yourself?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, I shan't hinder you. Stoves have almost become a necessity of late years. I know quite a number of my neighbors who are getting them to build fires in. Let me know how you come out."

With every exertion the best man can do only a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief.

SANTA CLAUS DEPOT
 FOR
 CHRISTMAS
 Holiday Goods
 AT
 H. A. SMITH'S
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 MUSIC
 AND
 BOOK STORE,
 Home, Ga.

Just opening out an immense stock of Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Mirror Cases, Smokers and Mugs, Fancy Glass Inkstands, Stationery, Photograph Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, Pocket and standard works, Juvenile Books, Pictures, Silver Frames, Tin, China and Rubber Toys in great variety, Wax Dolls, Games, Silver-plated Ware, suitable for wedding and holiday presents: Gold Pens, Port Monies, and a thousand novelties.
 Piano's and Organs, of the best make, at wholesale prices. Orders by mail solicited. Prices cheerfully given.
 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Carrots, Infringements, Trade-Marks, and all patent business promptly attended to.
 INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite to the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in Patent Business exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington.
 When Inventors send model or sketch, we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential; fees reasonable; and no charge unless patent is obtained.
 We refer by permission to the City Postmaster, and to the Superintendent of the Post Office Money Order Division in Washington. For special references, circular, advice, terms, &c., address:
 Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature, prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, or giving away of intoxicating liquors within three and one-half miles of Bethel Church, in Beat No. 16, in Calhoun County.
 Nov. 27, 1880.—W. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

Clara (Lewis) In Chancery at Jacksonville, Fla.
 In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Calhoun County in this cause, that the said Clara (Lewis) is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee. Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty years.

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
 By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court, Calhoun County, granted Sept. 3rd, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 21st, 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, for the purpose of satisfying the following Real and Personal property, for division among the heirs at law:
 A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased by Warren Oneal containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, north of part of T. 9, S. 4, which has not been sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by D. M. Melgar to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the east. Also lot cooking utensils.
 Real estate on third class, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient surety.
 PERSONAL PROPERTY.
 For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.
 CHARLES MAITIN, Adm.
 Oct. 29, 1880.—H.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun Co.
 It is hereby ordered by the Judge of Probate of said county, that a Special Term of the Court of County Commissioners be held at the court house of said county on Tuesday the 7th day of December 1880 for the purpose of making arrangements for taking the census within the limits of the incorporations of the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, and Oxford. The County Commissioners will take notice of the above and attend accordingly at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 7th day of December 1880. This 25th of November 1880.
 A. WOODS,
 Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

On the first Monday in December next I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the property belonging to the estate of Mary F. Landers, deceased.
 PERSONAL PROPERTY.
 One cow and yearling, six head of hogs, household and kitchen furniture, blacksmith tools, one wagon and buggy.
 REAL ESTATE.
 Two hundred and forty acres of land lying on Olathe creek, eleven miles North-west of Jacksonville, Al. bama. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. This November the 23rd 1880
 JAMES P. LANDERS,
 nov. 27—td. Agent for the heirs.

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On the first Monday in December next I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the property belonging to the estate of Mary F. Landers, deceased.
 PERSONAL PROPERTY.
 One cow and yearling, six head of hogs, household and kitchen furniture, blacksmith tools, one wagon and buggy.
 REAL ESTATE.
 Two hundred and forty acres of land lying on Olathe creek, eleven miles North-west of Jacksonville, Al. bama. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. This November the 23rd 1880
 JAMES P. LANDERS,
 nov. 27—td. Agent for the heirs.

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Tax Collector's Last Round.

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.
 No. 10 Rabbit Town, Wed Dec. 1, '80
 " 16, Ladoga, Thur. " 2
 " 9, Cross Plains, Frid. " 3
 " 8, Green's S. H. Sat. " 4
 " 11, White Plains, Mon. " 5
 " 12, Davisville, Tues. " 6
 " 13, Centre, Thur. " 7
 " 15, Anniston, Fri. & Sat. " 10-11
 " 4, Maddox, Monday, " 13
 " 14, Sulph. Springs, Tues. " 14
 " 5, Polkville, Wed. " 15
 " 6, P's Hill, Thur. & Fri. " 16-17
 " 7, Hollingsworth Sat. " 18
 " 2, Alex. Burg, Mon. & Tu. " 20-21
 " 3, June Bug, Wed. " 22
 " 1, Jacksonville, Thurs. " 23
 I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.
 D. Z. GOODLETT,
 nov. 6, '80—td. T. C. Calhoun County.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA) C. J. Cooper,
 Calhoun County, J. & S. Son,
 Plaintiffs, vs. Jas. D. Martin Defendant,
 Whereas C. J. Cooper & Son having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that said Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of this State, and that his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me.
 Now the said Jas. D. Martin, whereof he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala. on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, or other sale, or other process as the cause may require.
 Given under my hand this the 30th day of Oct. 1880.
 J. S. KELLY, J. P.
 nov. 6, '80 44.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Henry Black) In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.
 vs.
 Amanda Black.
 In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Calhoun County in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg, Tennessee and farther that the said defendant is over the age of twenty years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 2d Nov. 1880.
 Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Geo. Clafflin) In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.
 vs.
 Kate Clafflin.
 In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Calhoun County in this cause, that the said Kate Clafflin is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee. Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty years.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
 By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court, Calhoun County, granted Sept. 3rd, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 21st, 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, for the purpose of satisfying the following Real and Personal property, for division among the heirs at law:
 A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased by Warren Oneal containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, north of part of T. 9, S. 4, which has not been sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by D. M. Melgar to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the east. Also lot cooking utensils.
 Real estate on third class, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient surety.
 PERSONAL PROPERTY.
 For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.
 CHARLES MAITIN, Adm.
 Oct. 29, 1880.—H.

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ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Our last issue the following persons have promptly responded to our money: Jones and Edmondson, \$2.00, B. F. Jones, Cane Creek, \$1.50, J. D. Bryant, Cane Creek, \$1.00, W. H. Haynie, Cane Creek, \$1.00, W. A. Williams, Cross, \$1.00, and J. M. Andrews, \$2.00.

Weather quite disagreeable.

No mail from Montgomery in the morning.

Santa Claus has opened a show for the little folks at Miss Kate Crawford's.

Montgomery correspondent writes that the Cleburne County Clarion, which is high terms of the Senate, is now in session at Rome.

Twice this week the hotel of the North Georgia M. E. Conference is now in session at Rome.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, our immediate Representative in Congress, left for Washington, D. C., Thursday.

Double Wedding. Married, on the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. T. Smythe, J. C. Francis to Miss Virginia A. Morris.

Some of our subscribers complain that they do not receive their papers regularly. This is not our fault. Every man's paper is written upon in this office and we see that they are safely carried to the post office.

What is it that men call for when they have a lame horse? Kendall's Spavin Cure.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of H. A. Smith, Rome, Ga., to be held in another column. There is no more reliable house in Rome.

Mr. Smith writes us privately that his stock of Holiday Presents, Novelties, etc., this season surpasses anything he has ever kept in point of interest, beauty and magnitude.

This is saying a great deal for Henry, for he always is ahead of every body in his line. When he says he has a magnificent display of goods calculated to please every body, it is just that way. You may depend upon it. We bespeak for him a large share of patronage from this section.

We are much obliged to "Uncle Henry" for the local items from Cross Plains, and hope that he will continue to keep us posted in the local news of the place. Will not some one from Oxford and Alexandria and Anniston furnish us with local news from those places?

Our friend who declared his desire to go to "Abraham's bosom" and came up and paid his subscription, would certainly have succeeded if he had not stopped his paper. That venerable Patriarch will ask him, when he knocks at the door of Paradise, "Why did you stop your paper?" and in his confusion he will have to confess that it was because the editor asked him to pay, and it made him mad. And then will ring out the doleful sentence, "depart."

MARRIED.—At Whites Station near Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, the 1st of November, by the Rev. Mr. Rowan, W. F. Privett to Miss Octavia Harvy.

We congratulate our young friend and hope that his married life may be one of happiness and joy, and though unacquainted with the fair bride we assure her that her choice was made from one of Calhoun's noblest boys.

We always cheerfully stop a subscriber's paper when he pays up arrears and desires it. But there are a class of men who, if you ask them to pay their subscription, will fly into a passion and order their paper stopped; supposing that in withdrawing their subscription the paper would be obliged to suspend publication. This is always the result of a little narrow mind. The sun will continue to rise and set as usual, and the Republican will continue to make its regular appearance every Saturday as usual, notwithstanding.

We had the pleasure this morning of examining Mrs. King's new stock of Millinery goods. Found Hats of the latest style, coquettish little Derby's, Plumes of all colors, Cravat pins, elegant Ribbons, very cheap, and trimming of various kinds. Our lady friends would find it to their interest to call and see for themselves.

On last Friday night a most dreadful murder was committed out at Green Weavers residence, a negro renter on the Forney place, two miles from town. The circumstances were these: Green gave a ball and the negroes from many miles around gathered to have a "goodly" frolic. During the evening, as they were forming upon the floor for a dance, two negroes became involved in a quarrel as to right of places. This was for a time quieted but was renewed in the yard by others and terminated in the death of John Rutledge. He was a most estimable negro and had not participated in the affray. Three of the negroes were arrested and brought to town where a preliminary investigation was held. Joe Matthews, Bob Matthews and Will McGlellan were charged with the murder. The greater portion of the week has been consumed in the investigation. The defense team were represented by Caldwell, Barnes and Woodward, the State by Solicitor Martin. After a long stubborn fight on each side Bob Matthews was released. Will McGlellan admitted to bail, and Joe Matthews committed to trial. The evidence showed that Rutledge had in no way participated in the quarrel and it is a matter of conjecture as to why he was the one singled out as the doomed man. We can say nothing of the guilt or innocence of the parties charged and give only the result of the preliminary investigation as stated above.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS. DEAR REPUBLICAN.—Permit me to say a few things about our town. At present the streets are very muddy, but it is only the result of incessant rain.

The health of our town is good, except bad colds, and they are very common. We had a very sudden death here—old Mother Keith, on Thursday last; the particulars of which you have doubtless heard before now. [No we have heard nothing.—Ed. Republican]

Cross Plains is gradually growing yet there is much room for improvement. We have too much of the so-called drug sold here, and it has a peculiar effect upon those who take it. They are sure to want every side of the street at the same time—and sometimes they feel so happy they shout aloud.

We have two churches, a Baptist and Methodist, and a flattering prospect for two more, a Cumberland Presbyterian and Episcopal, with plenty of room for more.

We want a good school house, and a school of high order. It would do much for the development of the place.

A large and commodious depot is much needed here, where farmers and merchants could deposit their cotton and goods and where they would be safe from rain and theft.

And last, but not least, we want about twenty good tenement houses, which would be readily taken by men that are able and willing to pay a good rent. It would be an excellent investment for moneyed men to make.

In conclusion, suffer me to confess my fault in not complying with your oft repeated request. The only excuse I have is this: The people I work for will not let me do as I would be done by—that is, pay me. Please find enclosed one dollar. If satisfactory please let me know. [We find the \$1 enclosed, which pays you up to 2265—Many thanks.—Ed. Republican.]

I was about to close without telling you that I am going to put up a ball on my meeting house which weighs about 400 lbs.—is about 34 inches in diameter. When I get it up I will let the citizens of Cross Plains, and surrounding country, know when my meeting day comes. UNCLE HENRY.

NOTICE. Members of the Banner Co. Hose Company will meet at the Court House, Monday night Dec. 6th. By order of the Foreman, S. J. CROOK.

WANTED.—To sell a 25 horse power Steam Saw Mill, in good working order located in a good break of timber in one mile of this place. Will sell on liberal terms. Apply to W. A. CAMP & Son, Jacksonville, Ala.

WARNING. All persons indebted to the estate of L. W. Cannon, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned and date payment to Probate Court fees, or request to make payment at once to H. L. STEVENSON, Admr. Estate of L. W. Cannon, decd. dec. 4, 1890—41.

Narrow Escapes. Sometimes when I look back over my life, I am amazed to see how the pages of its record are dotted with hair breadth escapes. I escaped the dangers and hardships of the revolutionary war, by waiting until the war had been over about sixty years before I got born. When the Brooklyn Theatre was burned I was in Burlington. When the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans I was in Minnesota and I immediately skipped out for Canada. When I was a boy at school, one day all the boys in school were flogged all round for robbing an apple orchard, and the flogging didn't do a bit of good, for every beggar of them had the cholera morbus at that night, just the same. And I? I was attending another school twenty-three miles distant. When all my brothers and sisters were down South in the army, and when I read the letters from home, I laughed aloud to think of my great good fortune, and that I would only have to be shot at once or twice a week instead of having to take medicine three times a day. When a man comes to the office with a little bill, nine times out of ten, I am out. If by some astonishing blunder, I am in, then indeed I am more unfortunate, but the man is in no better luck than before.—Burdette in the Hawkeye.

We clip the following from the Genesee (N. Y.) Courier of the 19th ult. We note with pleasure another shipment of sheep by Hon. E. Townsend, to the South. Mr. James Crook, of Jacksonville, Alabama, has just purchased from him two of his premium ewes exhibited at the last New York State Fair. It will be remembered that Mr. Townsend carried away the premiums on Merino sheep at our fair over all competitors.

Don't drive a lame horse when you can get Kendall's Spavin Cure for \$1.00, it is worth \$5. Read their advertisement.

A Galveston durkey has returned from a business trip to the interior of the State very much disgusted. "Didn't you receive any offers to pick cotton?" asked a friend. "Yes such as day was. A man offered me one third of the amount I picked, and when I looked at the field I saw for myself that when it was all picked it would amount to one-third, so I left for home." "You was in luck that he didn't fool yer." "You bet I was, Sandy. My refectory was all that saved me. I tell yer all, send yer children to school."

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The official report from all the counties in the State, except New York, give the Garfield electors a majority of 62,000. New York, as estimated, gives 41,376 majority for the Hancock electors, which leaves a majority for Garfield in the State of 20,624. The only counties which precincts have been received are Cortland, Lewis, Rockland and Schenectady.

A man who understands what he is uttering says "It is all very well to talk about high wages for American artisans but nothing is said about the high cost of living which a high tariff necessitates, and a decent regard for the interest of the agricultural and general consuming classes would seem to dictate a lowering of the tariff as well as simplifying its present intricate and onerous provisions."

"Don't prevaricate, sir!" thundered a British Columbian Judge to a witness from the mines, "don't prevaricate, sir." "Can't help it, judge," answered the miner. "Ever since I got a kick in the month from a mule, that knocked my teeth out, I prevaricate a good deal."

It is refreshing to see such a wholesale business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cottrhan have in Drugs at Rome, Ga. They are reliable and experienced men.

Scene.—A court of W. T. F. in a slaughter is going on. Pat in the witness box. Counsel for the prisoner: Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased? No, your honor, he was alive when I saw him knocked down.

HOYT & COTTRHAN, at Rome, Ga. keep a large stock of Field Seeds. You will save freight charges by buying from them.

Ship your cotton to Simpson & Ledbetter, Commission Merchants, Rome, Ga. They guarantee satisfaction to their patrons and customers. Large stock of bawling and ties await your orders.

Kerosene advertising, but that keep by Hoyt & Cottrhan at Rome, Ga. is the best quality and consequently the cheapest.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Wholesale Grocers, Rome, Ga., have an immense stock of Virginia Tobacco's, Cigars, Snuff and every thing else you want in the grocery!

Go to Simpson & Ledbetter to buy your Groceries choice, fresh, cheap. You will find them at No. 23 Broad St. Rome, Ga.

H. Y. T. & COTTRHAN, Rome, Ga., sell strictly pure White Lead, Paints, Oils, Colours and Varnishes as low as any house in the trade. They drive their business.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Rome, Ga., are doing a thriving business. They've just got the money to do it with, and are determined to respond to the wants of the good people of this section. Serve your interests by giving them a trial.

You can do no better than to patronize Simpson & Ledbetter, Grocers, Rome, Ga. You know them. They are our folks and will deal squarely by you. All orders will receive the promptest attention.

A RENTER WANTED. I am putting up a comfortable two roomed frame house, stack chimney, on the Foster farm, 3 miles below Jacksonville. The house is situated midway of the road near a good spring and there is an outlet to the range from it. I want a tenant for three years and four months. It is a good and productive place as all people in the neighborhood will testify. Apply to Mr. James J. Skellon county Treasurer's office, Jacksonville, Ala. nov. 6—41.

A NEW THING! A large and varied assortment of New Goods in stock, and to arrive, consisting of HATS, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions, Paints and Oils, WINES AND LIQUORS, Groceries, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Snuffs, &c.

Our prices are low, but our terms are spot cash. We are too poor to sell on a credit, but will sell you cheaper than any one else for the cash in consequence. Goods to be bought and sold. Highest market price paid. Come and see us. Hoping to see you soon on the West side of the public square, we are respectfully, BORDEN & ALEXANDER, Oct. 30, '80—41.

WANTED to sell 226 acres of well improved land, one and a half miles West of Anniston factory. For particulars apply to N. B. SPRADLEY, Anniston, Ala. oct. 16—31.

FOUND. A Remedy That is Sure and effectual cure for all diseases of the Blood Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all chronic sores, a number of who long standing, we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE. With these two medicines combined we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above. SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP is an internal remedy; one of the best purifiers known to the American people.

Star Curine is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy to cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are all acquainted with, that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curine and Smith's Scrofula Syrup.

If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, do not think your case will be cured without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our two remedies the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine. Read the following certificates. Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 13, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several cases of Catarrh, Cancer, Sore legs, etc., and we heartily recommend it to be public as the best, safest and reliable blood purifier that can be used for all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully, R. HARTMAN & CO. All communications should be addressed to D. A. N. LEL & MRS. L. sole proprietors and manufacturers, 13, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by J. H. Johnson & Caldwell, Chulohenne, Blake & Dothard, Arkadelphia, Barker & Tolison, Edwardsville, W. A. Wood, Davisville, J. H. McCain, wholesale agent of Oxford, Riley Jenkins, De Annandville, J. T. Thrash, Oaktuskee, Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at Jacksonville, M. T. Moody, Cross Plains.

JOE A. WALDEN. W. W. WOODWARD. Walden & Woodward, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO. CINCINNATI, O.

This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture STANDARD TRADE VEHICLES, SUCH AS

Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Platform Wagons, Ludlow Spring Wagons, Farmers' Two Seated Carriages, Standard Trade Buggies, Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

Send for Designs and Prices, to ROBINSON WAGON CO. Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL To insure your Gin Houses with J. S. KELLY, Agent, Oxford, Ala.

CROW BROS DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.

Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite customers to call and examine their

GOODS. They propose to sell everything in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and hope by a cash and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. J. F. CROW & BROS. Nov. 20, 1890—41.

W. W. HARRISON, Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE OVER CARPENTER'S STORE. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Barber & Hair-dresser. Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat, fashionable style, give him a call. Jacksonville. Bpl. 20, 1878.

A CARD. About three years ago we were requested by some of our employees to purchase sewing machines for them. After a careful examination of all the leading machines we were convinced that the "White" was the best sewing machine manufactured, and we bought six. These instantly created a demand for more, and without special effort on our part, the demand has grown so that we are now selling

100 Machines a year and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White." WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY, Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE White Sewing Machine

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO 54,853 Machines. NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Quickest Sewing, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS. For Sale by WOODSTOCK IRON CO., Anniston, Ala.

Wagon Shop. M. E. EZZELLE and Co. are prepared now to do all kinds of work, either in iron or wood, in their line. In the very best style of business. They are first-class workmen, and there is no use for residents of Alexandria valley to send abroad for work or repairs.

Their prices will be more moderate than can be had abroad. Besides they will take farm produce for work, which cannot be hauled to long distances.

Contracts for carpenter work will be taken at low estimates. We will undertake to build cheaper than anybody in Calhoun county. Address us. M. E. EZZELLE & CO. Alexandria, Ala. Aug. 14, 3mo.

T. W. FRANCIS, JNO. L. CORBS, G. H. FRANCIS FRANCIS, CORBS & CO., (Successors to T. W. FRANCIS & Co.) (And JNO. L. CORBS.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama. Special attention paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap! No 9 Market Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

NOTICE OF JUSTICES. M. E. EZZELLE, the recently elected Coroner for Calhoun County, hereby notifies Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public, that he has qualified for the discharge of the duties of his office, and Justices and Notaries must not act for him, except he fail to appear after notification as by law required. M. E. EZZELLE. Aug. 14, 3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. Probate Court for said County. Special Term Nov. 6th 1890.

This day came W. B. Green, executor of the estate of Eliza A. Prater deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his executorship as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 6th day of December 1890, be appointed a day on which to examine audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three weeks prior to day, as a notice to Richard W. Prater of Farmersville, Texas, and Beverly E. Green of Calhoun County, Ala., and all other persons interested, to be and appear at my office in Jacksonville, County of Calhoun Ala., on said 6th Nov. 1890, and contest said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov 13—31.

GRAND EXPOSITION AT OXFORD, ALA

The Undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph and Talladega counties, that he has just opened a new first class

Furniture Store

On Main Street, Oxford, Ala., where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of all grades of home manufactured and Western Furniture, consisting of

CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS, WALNUT AND MARBLE SUITS, Upholstered Bed Lounges.

BUREAUS, Marble Top, WARDROBES, WASH STANDS, OFFICE DESKS, LADY'S ROCKERS, SPRING MATTRESSES, TOILET SETS, CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, PARLOR CHAIRS, WILLOW CHAIRS, DRESSING CASES, Marble Top, TOWEL RACKS, SAFES, DINING TABLES, CENTER TABLES, OFFICE CHAIRS, DINING CHAIRS, CRIBS, BARBER'S CHAIRS, SITTING ROOM CHAIRS.

CARPETS.

Of all grades and prices; and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Furniture Store. Call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. I bought my furniture by the car load, for cash, and I am determined to sell to customers cheaper than they can buy in any market.

I keep my sample furniture all set up, so you can see just what you are buying. Special inducements given to parties wishing to buy by wholesale. of my own manufacturing, at all prices. Oct. 16, '80—1m. JAMES MCKIBBIN.

GOOD LUCK!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of FAMILY GROCERIES I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS, OF all Grades, BOOTS and SHOES FOR THE MASSES.

These Goods I am determined to sell, and at prices never before offered at Jacksonville. Be sure that you see and price my Goods before purchasing elsewhere or you will MISS A BARGAIN. CORBES and EZZELLE

And don't let any one persuade you out of coming to see me. I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

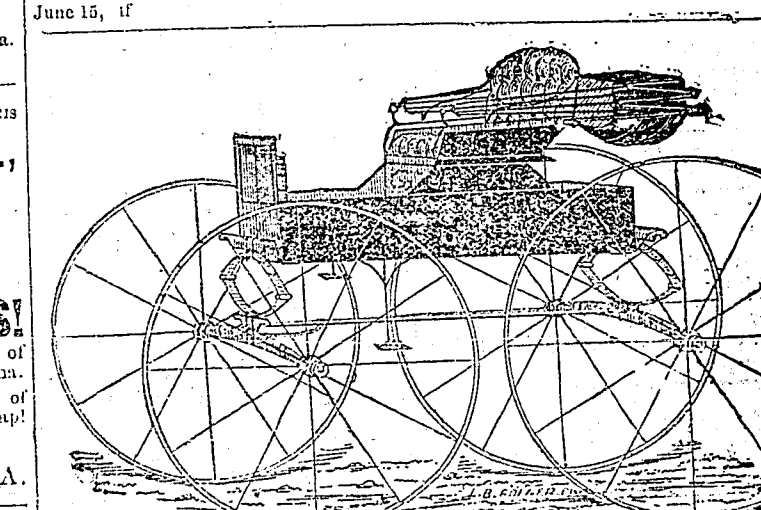
Come try my Prices and Goods. Oct. 9, 1890—1f. C. W. BREWTON.

J. D. FOSTER & CO., Rome, Ga. F. W. HART, Atlanta. HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application. All extra sizes to order on short notice and at bottom prices. Will duplicate Chatanooga or Atlanta prices, saving our customers the freight. Office with J. D. Foster & Co. Store Room four of Elm Street, on the Oostanula river, ROME, GA. June 15, 41



T. T. HAYDOCK. Has the largest complete works for the manufacture of Carriages IN THE WORLD. Buggies for the trade a specialty. CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS, CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit EAGLE AND PHENIX PERFECT BALL SEWING MACHINE COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL IT HAS NO EQUAL 6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Packages. Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discount. Sold by all Tobacconists. ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX." USE NO OTHER.

Nov 13—31.

DR. RADLEY

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC
SCROFULA OR SPILLING
TARY OR CONTAGIOUS

Be It Seated In The Lungs or
or Zones, Fibres or Nerves

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND THE
THE FLUIDS

Chronic Rheumatism, Swelling,
swelling, Hacking Dry Cough,
sore, Eruptions, Complaints,
lungs, Dyspepsia, Dropsy,
White Swellings, Tumors, Venereal
Diseases, Mercurial Uscs, Pains
Gout, Drop y, Salt Rheum,
Consumption,

Liver Complaint.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian
excel all remedial agents in the cure
of the above, Constitutional and
but is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and cases where there are brick-red deposits, the water is thick, cloudy, smoky, or contains like that of an egg, or of a white silk, or there is a morbid, dark appearance and white foam, must disappear when passing water, pain in the back and sides of the loins. Bold and Gists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF FEM. TREATED AND CURED BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDY

One bottle contains more of the active
 principles of medicines than any other bottle
 Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while you
 require five or six times as much.

R. R.

RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS
 DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
 CHOLERA MORBUS,
 RHEUMATISM, FEVER AND AGUE.

INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS
Looseness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and
all discharges from the bowels are stopped
in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Kidway's Medi-
cine. No congestion or inflammation, heat
or lassitude will follow the use of the
Bellef.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating
pains, aches, injuries, etc.

Inflammation of the Lungs, Stomach, or
 or other glands or organs, by one application
 in from one to twenty minutes. After
 how violent or excruciating the pain
 Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Inflam. Cramp'd
 ous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease
 suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will
 instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
 Inflammation of the Bladder,
 Inflammation of the Bowels,
 Congestion of the Lungs,
 Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
 Catarrh of the Bladder,
 Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
 Catarrh, Inflammation of the
 Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
 Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, etc.,
 will be instantly relieved by the application
 of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

[illegible]

Radway's Regulating Pills

Perfectly Purgative, Soothing and Laxative.
Act Without Pain. Always Reliable
and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly colored and without any of the disagreeable effects of the most potent purgatives.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bile, Acidity, Flatulency, Inflammation of the Bowels, Hemorrhoids, Fever, Inflammation of the Liver, and all derangements of the Internal System. Guaranteed to effect a perfect cure, and without any dangerous, containing no mercury, and no deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms carefully

tion, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Perversity in the Walk in the Head, Deficiency of Perception, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult the books and papers on the subject of disease and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Eadway on Irritable Uterus,"
"Eadway on Scrofula,"
and others relating to different classes of diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS:

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to **EADWAY & CO.**

Read "Way on Scrofula,"
and others relating to different classes of the
skin.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Information worth thousands will be sent
TO THE PUBLIC.
 There can be no better guarantee of the value
 of R. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. Brand
 than the base and worthless limitations of
 as there are False Resolvants, Resol-
 Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and
 you will be satisfied.

FREE TO ALL!

Wishing to introduce our great literary and family best-selling book, **The Firecald at Home** (a mammoth 500-page book), to the useful knowledge, amusement, and every day life of the whole and instruct the whole family (ten thousand times over) where it is not already taken, we will send it free of charge to all who send Ten (10) cents per copy (plus postage stamps) to pay postage and hence pay the cost of the book. The regular price is \$10.00 per copy, but we are willing to give the paper away for three months at this cost in order to introduce it to new readers. By taking advantage of this offer you will secure all the brilliant material and the most interesting numbers, soon to be published, and so you will have a complete, interesting, and attractive reading matter for your family.

WAKE HENS LAY

Send stamp for Catalogue.



Send stamp for Catalogue.
Hot Guns, Revolvers, sent a. o. d. for examination

... ..

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 7, 1880.
REPUBLICAN.—To-morrow the Legislature adjourns over until February 1st, and this will be the last letter I shall write while.

The Presidential electors met here last week and cast the vote of Alabama for Hancock and English. Hon. L. A. Dobbs, of DoKalb, was selected as messenger to carry the vote to Washington. Owing to a break in the Railroad Hon. E. W. Bowdon did not reach Montgomery in time to participate in the first deliberations of the electors and Hon. W. P. Howell was chosen to fill his place. The House resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate Federal outrages on citizens of Alabama was practically defeated in the House to-day. Mr. Hammond had been named as a member of this Committee by the Speaker of the House.

A bill has passed the Senate making an appropriation of nine thousand nine hundred dollars for purposes of encouraging immigration. I think the House will defeat the measure.

The House defeated some days ago the new local option law. The temperance fanatics wanted to impose it on unwilling constituencies and hence its defeat. The temperance men by the inauguration of extreme measures have caused a revulsion of feeling against them and they are not now in position to secure the enactment of meritorious measures on this head. The majority of both houses are averse to the enactment of temperance laws calculated to bring the temperance question into our politics, and moreover they recognize the fact that the people of the State sent them here to legislate on other questions than the whiskey traffic. The House bill to punish drunkenness was defeated also in the House, partly for the reasons I have stated.

A general bill making it obligatory on the Commissioners Courts of the various counties to make sufficient appropriations to secure warmth and comfort of the inmates of jails has passed both houses and is now a law. Hence the special bill introduced by Mr. Hammond for Calhoun county, which has passed the House, will not be reported out of the Senate committee. Both bills are similar in most of the main features.

The Senate to-day passed the general appropriation bill which originated in the House. It cuts down the appropriations to some extent.

The House is still engaged on the Revenue bill. Stringent measures for the collection of the tax may be looked for. The Grand Lodge is in session. I have had the pleasure of meeting many friends from Calhoun and surrounding country who are here as delegates. There is a very full representation I learn.

L. W. G.
 One of our intelligent young men remarked in our hearing the other day that we ought not to speak so discouraging of Jacksonville, but should rather, hold up the bright side of the picture in praise. We asked him to tell us what the live men of the place were doing that was worthy of praise. With some confusion and a little shame his answer was—nothing.

If the progressive spirits of the place (?) will bestir themselves and do something to advance our material interests worthy of praise, they will find that we will be no laggard to let the world know it. We admit another truth, to wit: the Republican has been in the past too remiss in its duty of not sounding a note of alarm, and kept sounding it until the Rip Van Winkles awoke to action. But it is not too late yet—if the people will but arouse to action! action! Jacksonville will arise, Phoenix like, from her ashes and show forth in her grandeur and greatness.

A place is only great and grand as her people are great and grand.

The Recess.

The Legislature takes a recess to-day. It will assemble again on the 1st of February. The exigencies of the situation seemed to demand a recess, and we trust the recess will not only be pleasantly but profitably employed. It will give ample time for reflection upon the important matters that will engage the attention of the members. We do not think the first of February will bring them together in all respects better qualified to proceed with the public business. They will no doubt complete that business with more satisfaction to themselves and more beneficial results to the State and their constituents.

It is but due the present Assembly of Alabama to say that it has achieved a character for devotion to business not surpassed by any of its predecessors. Society and sinfulness of purpose in the discharge of their sacred trusts, have characterized the members from first to last. If but little seems to be done, it is only in appearance, and not in reality. For indeed much has already been accomplished. A great deal of time has necessarily consumed in the elections of United States Senator and solicitors of the several circuits, and the work that has been done and is doing in the several committees show an amount of industry that is worthy of the hearty commendation which we doubt not they will receive at the hands of their constituents.

We wish them a happy season with the loved ones at home, a prosperous arrangement of all business affairs, and a safe return to their arduous and responsible labors that yet await their "high endeavor."—*Mont Adm. 8th inst.*

Colonel Ben Hill's proposition to kill the Democratic party, and the Republicans kill their party, is much like the proposal of the rooster to the horse, that they should not step on each other's feet.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Quorum of Congress Present—Political Gossip. Carl Schurz—Civil Service Can't.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 4th 1880.

During the past week every train has brought a session to the congressional building, until at the present time, the representation is nearly complete, and both houses will be opened on Monday the 6th inst., with very few absentees.

Members and Senators, when they can be found in the hotel lobbies and on the avenue, are not averse to expressing their opinion on the political situation, but I have observed that political leaders do not much frequent hotel lobbies, and those whose opinions are worth having are the least accessible. After all there is very little to talk about. The election is over; sectional politics is sleeping the sleep of exhaustion; and political sensation may well be postponed until after the 4th of March. Politicians, however, will talk about something, and since the present is uneventful, they are just now discussing the future. The heretofore reticence of General Garfield as to the personnel of the coming Cabinet, and of little Billy Mahone as to the side on which he proposes to tip the Senate have left open a boundless field for conjecture and prophecy. Almost every prominent Republican, from General Grant to Private Dalzell, has been suggested for a Cabinet position. General Grant, it is asserted, will be offered the portfolio of State; Secretary Sherman, if he wants to retain his present position, will not be without influence as potent as any other. General Garfield is, indeed, under obligations to every member of Hayes's present Cabinet for helpful assistance. As Kearney would say, the "pooled issues" swallowed the airfloat hurled at them in the person of Chester A. Arthur, ignored all their civil service professions, and worked like firemen for their party and an office. A more grotesque example of Dutch paradox was never seen, than when Carl Schurz, the great apostle of civil service reform, broke its most essential tenet in abandoning his work in Washington to labor for the party, all the time making civil service reform the burden of his oratorical cant.

General Garfield's hardest task will come when he undertakes to reward his friends, for his friends are by no means friendly with each other. The seething caldron of political animosity, jealousy, and envy is already slopping over, and this is a more sinister to the chubbiness of political and personal selfishness that will inundate Republican political circles (rings) about the 4th of March. For any lack of excitement during the present session, we expect ample compensation in the events that will follow close upon the retirement of Mr. Hayes.

LONDON LETTER.

Interesting to Farmers.—European Agricultural News Items.

From our Regular Correspondent.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Nov. 23, 1880.

During the past week the temperature has been much milder, and rain-fall has been general throughout the country towards the middle of the month, some of the earlier sowings having been a little too dry, and together, a large proportion of the acreage for wheat has been planted under very favorable circumstances. Farmer's deliveries this week have been for the most part in very indifferent condition, and good samples have not been difficult to sell at nominal values throughout. The arrivals in London have been 4,121 qrs. of English chiefly from the Eastern counties. During the early part of the week quotations were higher in many provincial markets, and altogether a weaker tendency has been reported at its close. Values appear to be relatively higher in the provinces than in London. English flour has been in slightly better supply, 22,784 sacks having come to land during the week, but the quantity still being small and the consumptive demand good prices have been well supported. Home-grown badleys have been a fair trade during the week, the proportion of really good samples being remarkably small. In some provincial markets the best making samples have been quoted dearer from their scarcity.

The trade in foreign wheat was firm at rather improved values during the early part of the week, but the week ended by floating cargoes of the wheat involved on Tuesday and Wednesday to the extent of 94 to 1s. per qr., and 1s. per qr. on West Indian grades. But at the close of the week the advantage was lost in respect of American wheat, and as much as one tonche characterized the cargo trade generally.

Foreign flour has been in better supply, chiefly from the United States and Australia, and amounting in all to 22,300 sacks and 12,273 barrels. There has been a steady consumptive demand throughout the week at unchanged rates. The arrivals have been large, and there is a considerable increase in the quantity of flour, but the visible supply in the United States remains the same. The imports into London have been 32,597 qrs., as against 4,443 qrs. in the previous week.

In France, during the past week, the open weather has mostly brought about sowing to a close, and this year's crop of wheat begins to be offered freely. On Wednesday home-grown wheat were in good supply at Paris, and were firmly held at an advance of twenty-five to fifty centimes over the previous week's rates. The higher rates asked for foreign wheat checked business entirely.

In Germany, prices for wheat have been maintained, generally, in the interior. At Stuttgart, wheat was firm, but other grain inactive. At Danzig, the supply was small, but export demand dull. At Hamburg, wheat was in small supply, but the consumptive demand good. Berlin saw a slight advance in value, but for forward delivery prices rose 5 marks, and some speculative business was done. Barley dull, rye firm.

In Holland, wheat and rye for forward delivery was dearer in Amsterdam, and firm in Rotterdam for home grown wheat and rye.

In Russia, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Tuesday, the retail price of rye and flour has been reduced twenty-five per cent., and it is reported that stocks of grain in that city are sufficient for its ordinary consumption for two years and a half.

The Mount county Herald brags of a potato weighing eight pounds. We have heard of one potato in this country that weighed eighteen pounds, and a number of potatoes from twelve to fifteen pounds. DoKalb can't compete with her sister counties in the production of cotton, but she is "some" on potatoes and peanuts.—*Fort Payne Jour.*

Just before the election an Irish voter in San Francisco told his master, an Englishman, that he was going to vote against Garfield because of the "Chinese" letter. "Don't you know," said the master, "that letter is a forgery? Even intelligent men are satisfied that it is." "Begorra," replied Patrick, "that's the very reason I can't vote for him. I can't conscientiously vote for any man who would write a forged letter."

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee on municipal and county organizations, reported favorably on the House bill to prohibit the burning of any woods within three miles of any coastal grounds of the Woodstock Iron Company, in Calhoun county. The bill was passed.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment inserting the word "intentionally," so that the act shall read "any one who intentionally, &c., sets fire to woods." Agreed to. As amended the bill passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session to consider the message of His Excellency Governor Cobb, nominating John H. Bankhead, Esq., as Warden of the penitentiary.

The Senate confirmed the nomination.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1881—82.

Mr. Hargrove, from the committee on Finance and Taxation, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the House bill making appropriations for the operations for the two years of 1881—82. [The amendment reduces the amount appropriated for fuel and lights for the year 1881.]

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Satterfield moved to postpone the bill until February 1, 1881. Withdrawn.

Mr. Clanton moved to amend, by striking out the clause appropriating \$1,000 for the recording secretary and inserting that he paid \$125 per month while actually engaged. Agreed to.

Mr. Troy moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$900 per annum for servants and inserting \$1,030. The effect of the amendment is to pay \$30 per month for servants, instead of \$25 as now paid. Lost.

Mr. Troy renewed the motion to postpone the bill until February 1, 1881, and that 150 copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate. Lost.

Also, moved to strike out the appropriation for insurance on the capitol and furniture therein. Agreed to.

Mr. Hargrove moved to strike out the appropriation of \$150 for keeper of the capitol. Tabled.

Mr. Say moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that it be made special order for that hour. Lost.

As amended the bill was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee on corporations, reported favorably, with amendments, to the Senate bill to establish a new charter for the town of Evergreen, Calhoun county. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

Also, favorably, with amendments, to the Senate bill to incorporate the town of Davisville, Calhoun county. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

Also, favorably to the Senate bill to amend the charter of the Mobile Omnibus Company. Passed.

Cotton Mills Going South.

[N. Y. Manufacturer.]

The tendency of the cotton industry to move southward has arrested the serious attention of New England capitalists interested in that industry. Edward Atkinson, with Bayley Potter and several Fall River manufacturers, are now present in Atlanta, in consultation with Southern capitalists. Looking to the future of cotton producing and manufacturing interests. There are several factories there, among them one with 10,000 spindles and 800 looms, making 180,000 yards of cloth per week; two others with 21,000 spindles each, one with 14,000. The advantages of proximity to cheap fuel, cheap living and the source of cotton supply are so apparent, and the returns to capital so much more satisfactory, that close attention is being given to this section with a view to transferring a portion at least of the production there.

The Huntsville Herald of the 3rd inst says: Wm. Toney, (col.) was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Joseph E. Cooper and Jake Franks last week. They went to serve a writ of arrest upon Toney and he resisted with a shot gun and they were compelled in self-defense to shoot him. Also: Capt. William Hill, of Point Rock, was dangerously but not mortally wounded in the neck, just under the chin, last week, by a pistol ball fired by Mike Price, a bar keeper at Point Rock. It is stated that Capt. Hill was in a condition at the time in which he could not have hurt anyone, even if he had wanted to.

Defective Cotton Seed.

There was a wide-spread complaint last spring of bad stands on account of damaged cotton seed. The trouble grows out of carelessness in handling the seed after ginning. The custom of sealing cotton before ginning has gone almost into disuse, and the result is that the seed are green and frequently damp when they fall from the gin. Allowed to lie in a heap, as is generally the case, they are heated and damaged. This may be obviated either by thoroughly drying the cotton before ginning, or by moving and stirring the seed after they are ginned. This precaution should always be taken with those seed which are intended for planting. As a rule, the first pickings should not be taken for planting unless they are selected. Diseased and injured bolls are the first to open. By taking pains, however, to make selections of fully matured bolls, the seed may be much improved if the first opened bolls are picked by themselves. The early maturing qualities of the seed are thus increased—an important consideration in protecting it from the worm.

Mr. Matthews, of Echo, Dale County, while grinding cane at a mill, had his left arm drawn into the mill to his shoulder. He was unable to stop the mill, attached to the mill, and called to the boy near him and commanded that he should draw his (Matthews's) knife from his pocket and cut off the arm, which was done.—*Guntersville Democrat.*

G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P.

THE LEADS US ON.

He leads us on.

By paths we do not know.

Upward He leads us, through our steps

be slow.

Through oft we find and falter by the

way.

Though storms and darkness of obstruct

the way.

Yet when the clouds are gone

He leads us on.

Through all the unquiet years;

Past all our dreamlike hopes and doubts

and tears.

He guides our steps. Through all the

tangled maze.

Of sin, of sorrow, and of clouded days.

We know His will be done;

And still He leads us on.

And He, at last,

After the weary strife.

After the restless fever we call life—

After the dreamlike, aching pain,

The wayward struggles which have pro-

duced in vain—

After our toils are past—

Will give us rest at last.

Careless leading.

A few days ago a friend sent me word

that every day he gave nearly twenty

pails of buttermilk to a lot of "shoots,"

and they were nearly improved at all.

Thinks I, this is a breed of hogs worth

soiling. They must be of the sheep-run

kind. So I called on him, heard him out,

and then the wonderful story, and then

the story, in order to get a better

view of these miraculous swine. I went

into the pen, and on close examination,

found a crack in the trough through

which most of the contents ran away

under the floor. Thinks I, here is a type

of the failures of our agricultural brethren.

When I see a farmer committing all his

improvements of a little bit, selling

all his farm stock to a hog bank or

railroad stock, or mortgage stock,

robbing himself and his heirs, thinks I,

my friend, you have a crack in your hog

trough.

When I see a farmer subscribing for a

half dozen political or miscellaneous

papers, and spending all his time in

reading them, while he leaves his

agricultural or horticultural journal

thinks I, to myself, poor man, you have

got a large and wide crack in your hog

trough.

When I see a farmer attending to all the

political conventions, and coming down

liberally with the "dust" on all causes

except his own, and knowing every man in

the town that votes his ticket, and yet to

save his neck from the auctioneer's

hammer, or where the fair was held, to

"manipulate" come to the conclusion

that the poor-soul has got a crack in his

hog-trough—Empire State Agricultural

ist.

Profit from Hens.

A correspondent of the Home

stead says poultry-keeping is properly

a branch of farming, and has

many times been proved to be

more profitable than any other

stock a farmer can keep. The pro-

duction of eggs is very profitable,

if properly managed. By raising

early chicks—hatching them out

early, the pullets will commence to

lay early and with the right kind

of feed, will lay all winter. Any

respectable hen will lay one hun-

dred and fifty eggs in a year. A

pullet beginning to lay October 1,

will lay six dozen eggs by the

first of February. Before she is

eighteen months old she will lay

six dozen more. The feed for the

next eighteen months will not

cost one dollar, leaving a net pro-

fit easily calculated.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Special term, Dec. 9th 1880.

This day came John M. Patterson

administrator of the estate of Nancy Mc-

Collum deceased, and filed his account

and sworn to by a final settlement of

his administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court,

that the 4th day of January 1881, he

be appointed a day on which to examine

and pass upon said account and that

notice thereof be given in the Jack-

sonville Republican, a newspaper pub-

lished in said county, for three

successive weeks prior to said day, as a

notice to the non-resident heirs at law,

of said estate, and to all other persons

interested in said settlement, to be and

appear at my office in the town of Jack-

sonville Alabama, on said 4th day of

January 1881, and contest said settle-

ment if they think proper. Given under

my hand this 11th day of Dec. 1880.

A. WOODS,

J. de. of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Probate Court of said County, Special

Term, Dec. 9th 1880.

This day came G. B. Douthit and

Ellen Sisson Administratrix of the

estate of G. B. Sisson deceased, and filed

their account and vouchers for a final

settlement of said estate. Thereupon it

is ordered by the Court that the 3d day

of January 1881, be set as the day and

time for making said settlement, and

that notice be given by the publication

of the Jack-sonville Republican, a news-

paper published in said county for three

successive weeks prior to said day as a

notice to all persons concerned to be and

HOYT & COTHMAN, at Rome, Ga.
a large stock of Field Seeds. You will
freight charges by buying from them.

Oct. 9-11.

where J. F. CROW & B
Nov. 20, 1880-11.

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WETTER BUSINESS
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye (or **LYE**)
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 REGISTRATION, NEW YORK, N. Y.

...to the entire system. It is a...
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...in which the system...

the use of Favorite Prescription
so fully and plainly laid down
that it is sold by all druggists
as "Medical Adviser," in which
to Women. Best post-paid.

Probate Court file

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 2279.

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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IN THE ORCHARD.

Mellow lies the sunshine on the orchard slopes and meadows. On banks of purple asters and tints of leafy hills. The soft, warm haze is tender with a palpitating splendor. And a fresh, delicious odor all the dozing valley fills.

Colors like a prairie in the color of its blossoms. Gleam amid the grasses where the luscious fruitage lies. And in their oozy places on the boughs, with tempting faces. Peep and nestle myriad apples, like birds of dye.

Golden, green and russet, and warm with scarlet blushes. Basking in the silent noon upon their perches among the leaves. How they glow like royal roses, where the loving sun reposes. How they fall from their own fatness on the crisp autumnal eve.

Apples, fragrant apples, piled high beside the presses. And heaped in wain and basket 'neath the broad-branched, mossy trees. Can we fairly call him sober—the splendid, rich October—

Pouring out his sweets and beauty in such lavish gifts as these? Children frolicking and teasing on the ripeness to the core— Monarchs of the orchard kingdom, with every tree a throne—

What are spring days for your prizes, or woodpaths, the daisies, To these provinces of sweetness, which, by right of love, are won?

Sadly may the aged ponder life's decay and changes. But youth sees no dark omen as the mellow apples fall. O children, keep your gladness; may you have no more of sadness. Than while, romping in the orchards, you are kings and queens of all!

What John Harding Thought.

"In some things women are so silly and ridiculous!" Here John Harding laid down the magazine article he had been reading, and which had for its theme the apparently inexhaustible one—the follies and shortcomings of the sex to which he had alluded.

Mrs. Harding glanced from the low she was fashioning to the solemn face of the speaker. "In some things? That is encouraging surely! I've known such quantities of men that were silly and ridiculous in so many ways. What is it now, I wonder?"

Loftily obvious to the quiet sarcasm in these words, Mr. Harding continued: "Just look at the way they dress, for instance."

"Oh!" "Not only devoid of common sense, but of all artistic elegance and beauty." "Really, John," retorted Mrs. Harding, drawing her needle through her work with some energy as to snap the thread, "how ever silly a woman may be in your estimation, I think they might know how and in what style to dress."

"They might, I suppose," was the cool response; "but that they don't is very evident. Have you read 'Dress as it Relates to Health and Beauty,' in the last Monthly?"

"No," responded Mrs. Harding, with a toss of the head. "It was written by some man, I suppose."

"No matter who it was written by; it is sound sense, every word of it. I wish you would study that article, Mary; it would do you an immense deal of good. I don't mean to say that you haven't sense in a good many things, which surprises me all the more that you should show so little in the way you dress."

Mrs. Harding's red cheeks grew still redder. "John Harding!" "There, now, Mary, don't fly into a passion because I tell you the truth, all for your own good. Just look at the trimming on the skirt of your dress, for instance; according to all artistic rules, the line should be unbroken, from waist to feet, and here it is cut up and destroyed in half-a-dozen places!"

"Have you ever seen me in a dress whose skirt is entirely plain, or, as you term it, with the line unbroken from waist to feet?" "No; but I should be glad to do so."

"You would? Have you any further complaint to make? If you have I beg that you won't be backward about stating it."

"I don't mean to be. There's the hat you wear. That is what you call it, I suppose, though for any use it performs it might as well be called most anything else; a mass of ribbons, feathers and flowers, piled up as high as possible, and worn upon the back of the head."

"Anything further?" "Yes. Look at the way the hair is worn by nine-tenths of the ladies—yours among them, part of it in a snarl on the forehead and the rest braided and festooned at the back of the head."

"How would you have me arrange it?" "Why, simply drawn back from the forehead and coiled low at the back of the head so as to preserve its classic outline. Some thing the way it is in that picture. See?"

Mrs. Harding glanced at the picture to which her husband pointed, that of a very lovely girl, with small regular features, and whose wavy hair was loosely knotted at the back.

further suggestions to make? Your ideas are so original that they interest me." "Not at present," returned Mr. Harding, biting off the end of his cigar he intended to light as soon as he got out on the steps.

A few minutes later he put his head back into the room where his wife was sitting: "I shall be around with the ponies at 3, Mary. Don't keep me waiting."

Mrs. Harding belonged to that large class of ladies whose attractions depend more or less on style of dress, and no one understood this more clearly than she. She knew her strong and weak points, and how to bring out the one and conceal the other. For instance, she had fine eyes, hair and complexion, but her features were rather irregular, her forehead especially being out of proportion with the rest of her face, and the form wanting in roundness of outline. But so skillfully were these defects remedied by the adjustment of the hair and dress that they were scarcely noticed, and she was considered by all who knew her—her husband not excepted—to be an attractive and very charming woman.

Mrs. Harding spent the greater part of the morning in the attic overhauling a chest that had belonged to her husband's aunt; apparently well repaid for her trouble by the garments fished up out of its dark depths, and which she carried to her own room. Out of these she fashioned a dress very similar in style to the one for which her husband had expressed so much admiration.

"I hate to disfigure myself so!" she thought, as the straight folds fell lankly around the tall, thin form making it look still more tall and thin; "but nothing else will cure John; and if he keeps on he'll drive me frantic!"

Taking a round, flat hat, very much in vogue a few years ago, and whose only ornament was a ribbon around the crown, Mrs. Harding went down into the parlor. She did not have long to wait. Ten minutes later John came up to the door, in an open pajama, drawn by the well known grays that were the pride of his heart.

Running up the steps, he opened the door of the room where his wife sat. He stared at her, for a moment, in dumb amazement. "Heavens and earth! Mary, is that you? I thought it was—I don't know what! What have you been doing to yourself?"

"I have been trying to carry out the hints you gave me this morning in regard to dress. I hope it suits you and that you admire its effect!"

"Well, no," responded Mr. Harding, taking a critical survey of the odd looking figure before him. "I can't say I do. To speak plainly you look like a fright!"

"I must say John," retorted his wife with an injured air, "that you are very difficult to suit. I have spent the greater part of the morning in following the suggestions you gave me at breakfast and still you find fault. What is it now I'd like to know? Here is the unbroken sweep of skirt; the classic line of the head—I think that is what you call it. And you surely can not say that this hat is too high, or that its elegant simplicity—I quote your words—is destroyed by any superabundance of flowers, feathers and ribbons."

Mr. Harding turned very red. "That is all nonsense, Mary. I had only three hours at my disposal, and it's now half past 3. I thought I should find you all ready."

"I shall be ready in half a minute," replied his wife trying on her hat. Mr. Harding looked at her in horrified amazement. "Do you think that I am going to take you out in such a dress as that? Why you look like an escaped lunatic!"

Just here the door bell rang. "It's Judge Howe," said Mr. Harding, as he listened to the voice, in reply to the servant who answered it. "He's come expressly to see you. For pity's sake go upstairs and put on something decent. I wouldn't have him see you in that dowdy thing for any consideration!"

"Will you promise?" "I'll promise anything!" interposed Mr. Harding drawing his wife toward the door which opened into the back parlor, and through which she disappeared just as their visitor was announced.

In an almost incredible short space of time Mrs. Harding entered the parlor where her husband and their guest were seated, looking so different that no one not intimately acquainted with her would have recognized her.

Mr. Harding drew a long sigh of relief as he looked at the pretty, tastefully-attired woman of whom he had so often spoken to his friend, Judge Howe, and to whom he was so proud to present her.

In the gay and animated conversation that followed, and all the pleasant thoughts to which it gave rise, he forgot everything else; not so with Mrs. Harding. As soon as the door closed after their visitor, she turned her laughing eyes full upon her husband's face.

"Now John, let us have a fair and clear understanding; I want to suit you if it is a possible thing. Which of these two styles of dressing do you wish me to adopt?" "I shouldn't suppose you'd ask such a question, Mary. Seeing you once in a peculiar costume you assumed is quite enough for me, I assure you."

"I assumed it to please you—don't forget that."

laughed Mrs. Harding. "But no matter; if you're satisfied, I am. Don't look so crestfallen, John; you are not a bit more inconsistent than the rest of your sex who give ours so much sage advice in regard to matters they know nothing about. If the wives and daughters of these modern Solomons should dress as they advise other people's wives and daughters to do they wouldn't be seen in the street with them."

Married Life Among the Esquimaux.

It might be supposed, says a correspondent with the Schuwaika expedition, who saw something of life among the Esquimaux, that in this state of society as exists among these people there would be no room for anything but love; but that would be a mistake. For there have been several romantic little episodes that came under an observation during my residence in North Hudson's Bay. There is a poor old man dwelling with the Iwiklis, near Depot Island, named Itegruk, who had two very attractive and useful wives, or Nu-lee-aug, as is the native term. The old man had been a good hunter, but a few years ago met with an accident that resulted in his right knee becoming stiffened, and his hunting days were over. He can still hunt seals through the ice, but cannot work up to them on top of the ice, nor can he chase the reindeer on his native hills. Then it was that Oxoamiddee looked with envious eyes upon the youngest and fairest of Itegruk's wives and induced her to come and live with him. She knew that her new lover was strong and active and better able to support her than her old and infirm husband. The voice of the tempter, Itegruk, was not disposed to submit meekly to this treachery on the part of his friend Oxoamiddee, so one morning while the true wife and her new husband were sleeping in their igloo Itegruk entered and sought to take the life of the seducer with a hunting knife. But Oxoamiddee was on his guard and being a man of immense strength he caught his adversary by the wrist and by the sheer force of his grip compelled him to drop the weapon on the floor. He then released his wife and begged her to return to her old husband and get his bow and quiver, but his enemy was still watchful and took the bow and arrows away and destroyed them. Here ended hostilities. Oxoamiddee laid the old man for his wife and that settled it forever. Presently another Inuit named Ederloo fell desperately in love with poor Itegruk's remaining wife, and with his arts and blandishments won her away from her husband. There was no fight this time. The poor old man gave up completely, and said the world was all wrong and he only waited for his summons to leave it and mount the golden stairs.

A few years ago an Igloodit Inuit named Kyack won the affections of one of Itegruk's wives, and he was so successful that Kyack came very near leaving Mrs. Itegruk a widow. Ikonar got the head of his enemy in chancery and tightened his arm around his neck until Kyack dropped lifeless upon the snow. He gradually recovered, and would have returned the stolen wife, but Itegruk refused to take her back, and demanded payment instead. This was tantamount to him, and being appressed by the offer further trouble was avoided. Punnie, one of Armow's daughters, was in her youth, affianced to Sebeuktoole, but when she reached a marriageable age became the wife of Conwechungek, her adopted brother. The pretext for this arrangement was that Sebeuktoole's father had made no payment at the time he made her a widow, and that Punnie loved Conwechungek better anyhow, and would take advantage of the omission of the intended father-in-law. It made no difference that Conwechungek had another wife—in fact, it was all the better on account, for he would have one for himself and another to loan around to his neighbors. When I left Depot Island I noticed that he had not only loaned his first wife away but had traded his dearly beloved Punnie for Tokoleogeeta's wife for an indefinite period while Sebeuktoole had taken to his bosom Netchuck, the discarded wife of Shocknekar. But life is altogether too short to allow of a complete and reliable record being made of the social gossip of an Esquimaux village. Internarratives are common, and everybody is related to every one else in the most intricate and astonishing manner. I once read of a man who married a widow, and his father, subsequently marrying the daughter of this same widow, was driven insane by trying to ascertain the exact relationship of the children. Such trifling matters have no effect upon the Inuit, but the entire nation would long ago have become raving maniacs.

Babies.

According to a Yorkshire notion, a newborn infant should be laid first in the arms of a maid before any one touches it; and in some places the infant's right hand is left unwashed in order that he may gather riches by many that an infant should go up in the world before it goes down. Thus, in Cleveland, says Mr. Henderson, "if a child should be born in the top story of a house, for want of a flight of stairs one of the gossips will take it in her arms and mount a table, chair or chest of drawers, before she carries it down stairs. In the north of England when an infant for the first time goes out of the house, it is presented with an egg, some eat, a little loaf of bread, and occasionally a small piece of money—these gifts being supposed to insure that the child shall never be in need of the common necessities of life. In the East a child is carried in a few months to bed backward, without uttering a word, and those who are lucky enough to fall asleep before midnight are favored with a sight of their future husbands in their dreams."

A Bachelor's Confession.

I live in a French flat. Of course there are objections to French flats. So there are to most things. I can't afford a hotel, and I detect a boarding house. A bachelor of thirty odd, who had been at the mercy of boarding house keepers all his days, can easily understand that.

So when I engaged a suite of rooms—third floor in a French flat edifice—and arranged my household goods therein, with a fine outlook over a green dot of a park in front, and the glimmer of a palisade in the rear, above a forest of chimneys, I considered myself well off.

What is my profession? I haven't any in particular. I am an artist, and draw a little; daily, in front of my easel, I contribute to the press, and write when the divine afflatus seizes me. I read the law when I feel like it, and draw a little income from a snug little property left me by an uncle in India. Consequently I was able to decorate my new quarters very prettily with Bagdad rugs, old China dragons, black and gold Japanese screens, and pictures I had picked up at a bazaar.

And when the fire was burning cheerfully in the grate, the first rainy May evening, the student lamp shining softly on the red, carved table, and the waiter from a neighboring restaurant had brought in a fragrant dinner of a broiled bird, a mold of currant jelly, a slice of roast beef, and a raspberry dumpling, I considered myself pretty comfortable.

"Upon the whole," says I to myself, "I rather approve of French flats."

I rang the bell. The janitor—a respectful, decent sort of a fellow, in a rose jacket and carpet slippers—answered the summons. "Janitor," said I, "who occupies the floor above?"

"Nobody, sir," the man answered. "Last party moved out yesterday. New party moves in tomorrow."

"A large family?" said I, rather dubiously. "Gloss your heart, sir," said the man, "no family at all—single lady, sir."

At this I congratulated myself more and more. "I shall have the prospect of a little peace now, I think," said I, and ate my dinner in a fool's paradise of happiness.

The single lady moved in on the morrow. She must have moved in when I was down town selecting some new millinery and color tubes for the summer sketches that I intended to make, for when I returned, fondly expecting once more to enter into my kingdom of peace and serenity, everything was changed.

There was a banging and pounding overhead, a thumping and humming—a sound as if some middle-aged clatterer, in labored shoes, was enjoying herself in a promenade.

I sent for the janitor in a rage. "Is this house coming down?" said I. "It's the new tenant—a-movin' in, sir," said he, apologetically.

"Does her furniture consist entirely of Herrings's farts and square pianos?" said I. "There are two pianos, sir," said he. "She's musical."

"The deuce she is!" roared I. "Two pianos! And does she play on 'em both?" "Don't know, sir, I'm sure," said the man, with a distressed expression of countenance.

I endured the noise until midnight, and then I sent up the janitor's wife. "The third floor's compliments to the fourth floor, and would like to know if this sort of thing is to go on all night."

Down came the woman again. "Fourth floor's compliments to the third floor, and wishes to know if he expects people to get settled without a noise."

The next day the piano—only one however—commenced. I was elaborating a skeleton for a scientific essay, and it disturbed me seriously. I endured it as long as I possibly could, and then I had recourse once more to the janitor's wife.

"Third floor's compliments to the fourth floor, and would like to know if she will favor us with a little peace and quietness, long enough to do some necessary writing."

There was no reply, and the music ceased abruptly. But that evening, when I was beginning to solace myself with a little violin practice in the twilight, tap, tap, came the janitor's wife at my door.

"I can readily imagine that," said she, softly. "I live in a flat," confessed I. "Do you?" said Barbara, (the sweet, old English name was just her name.) "Why, how strange is that!"

"Isn't it dreadful?" said I. "Horrid!" said she, closing her lips as though she meant it. "And there's a female dragon occupies the floor above me and torments me out of my life."

"Well, if this isn't a remarkable coincidence," said Barbara. "There's a detestable old crab of a bachelor under me, who takes all the pleasure out of my existence."

"Should two lives be thus blighted?" said I. "I—I don't think they should," said Barbara, looking intently at the bouquet of pansies she held in her hand.

It was past midnight when the boat landed. Harold Webster came up. "I promised to see you home, Miss Willis," said he, rubbing his hands briskly. "You need not trouble yourself, Webster," said I. "I shall be most happy."

I called a hack, helped the divine Barbara in, feeling more and more as if I were walking in cloud land. "Where shall I drive to?" said the man. "No. 69 Ravensal street," said she, fourth floor.

"What!" cried I, "not to Ferdinand's flat?" "Exactly," said she. "Why, that's where I live!" "Are you the third floor?" she cried out, breathless.

"Are you the fourth?" I counter-questioned. "But you're not a crab at all!" "Nor are you a dragon. On the contrary—" "But what matters it what we said? Things were altered from the very beginning. I took my violin up stairs the next day. I saw that Barbara out with her sonata of Beethoven's. I suggested a new educational theory for the manual classes. I listened enchanted to her recitation of Tennyson's Brook; and at the end of the quarter we are to be married—Barbara and I."

Why the Needle Points Northward. The reason why the needle points in the northward direction is that the earth in itself is a magnet, attracting the magnetic force as the ordinary magnets do; and the earth is a magnet as the result of certain chemical facts, much affected by the action of the sun. These laws have periodicities, all of which have not yet been determined. The inherent and ultimate reason of the existence of any fact in nature, as gravity, light, heat, etc., is not known, but that it is in harmony with all facts in nature. Even an earthquake is in perfect harmony with, and the direct resultant of, the action of forces acting under general laws. A condensed explanation in regard to the needle pointing to the northward is as follows: The magnetic poles of the earth do not coincide with the geographical poles. The axis of rotation makes an angle of about 23 degrees with a line joint to the former. The northern magnetic pole is at present near the Arctic circle on the meridian of Omaha.

Hence the needle does not everywhere point to the astronomical north, and is constantly variable within certain limits. At San Francisco it points about 17 degrees to the east of north, and at Calais, Maine, as much to the west. At the northern magnetic pole a balanced needle points with its north end downwards in a plump line; at the southern magnetic pole the needle points directly downward. The action of the earth upon a magnetic needle at its surface is of about the same force as that of a hard steel magnet, 40 inches long, strongly magnetized, at a distance of one foot. The foregoing is the accepted explanation of the fact that the needle points to the northward and southward.

Butter and Cheese of the Ancients. From the fact that the ancient writers of the Hebrew and Greek schools do not mention butter or cream some have concluded that neither was known or used up to nearly the close of the first century of the Christian era; but this must be a mistake, for no doubt one of the oils mentioned in the Old Testament was of a butyrous or buttery nature. The milk of herds and of goats is apt to become consequently there must have been cream, and butter also, produced by the conveyance of milk in skins on camels, back, as it is frequently carried in what is called the Holy Land to-day. The climate, in patriarchal times, as it presents, would not allow butter to remain long in a solid state, and hence it was made as oil. This is, however, speculative, though more probable. Pliny speaks of "cow-cheese," which he calls butyrum; and the named Arab's made what they called "kyumak." It is a thickened preparation of cream almost like butter. It is made by shaking cream of goat's milk in a calabash.

The native East Indians made butter from buffaloes' milk, which they called "ghee," which is simply butter of a thick, oily consistency. Homer and Virgil both mention cheese, the former that could be cut by a knife—Heraclides being described in the Iliad as having sliced and scraped goat's cheese into a posset he prepared for the wounded Machon. Virgil leaves cheese with no greater consistency than curd, which the Scythians used to mix with mare's blood and feast upon. Long before the Christian era the butyrous extract from milk was used by the

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 No matter what your ailments or symptoms
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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now
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
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